# BALDWIN'S ARCTIC TRIP.

ELABORATE PLANS OF THE PARTY TO START FROM HERE IN JUNE.

It Will Be the Best-Equipped Expedition Ever Sent Toward the Pole-Mr. Ziegier Ready to Spend \$1.000,000 for Success-Baldwin's Route-Thirty Men to Go Along. Copyright 1901, by Waldon Fawcett.

All preparations for previous expeditions to the Arctic seem insignificant in comparison with the plans for the party that will leave New York city in June of the present year. This enterprise, which is known as the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition, is under the direction of Evelyn B. Baldwin and is financed by William Ziegler of Brooklyn, who has announced his intention to expend \$1,000,000 if necessary in his effort to float the Stars and Stripes first at the North Pole.

The route selected by Mr. Baldwin is one never traversed before. There is a large territory in Franz Josef Land, lying between the British Channel and the Austrian Sound, called by Mr. Baldwin the inter-channel route, which has never been charted. It includes the regions to the north and northeast of Crown Prince Rudolph Land. It is the explorer's intention to cross this territory, making a complete geographical chart of it, and then to make his dash for the Pole from the most north-

Raldwin accompanied the Peary expedition of 1893 and is therefore familiar with the theories of his chief rival in the race for the Pole. He is by no means a believer in many of them. For instance, Peary has always contended that a polar exploring party should be made up the fewest possible persons in order that danger of accident and delay due to cress might be reduced to a minimum. sickness might young American who now seeks to his way through the region petual snow and ice takes the stand that within bounds there is strength in union.
In pursuance of this policy the Baidwin-Ziegler party will have the most extensive

t train ever carried on such a For moving the supplies and apparatus there will be employed 400 Esquimau dogs and fifteen Siberian poies, and, just to indicate the manner in which the comfort of the beasts as well as of the men is to be looked after, it may be noted that fifty tons of specially prepared dog food are included in the list of equipment.

In the exploring party proper there will

be some thirty men, although if the sailors and other men aboard the vessels be 1 -cluded the total will probably exceed seventy-five persons. The explorer will, how-ever, allow to accompany him only the hardiest men. Each member of the party understands that he will be expected to do rough work from beginning to end and that journey is not to be regarded as in any sense a pleasure excursion. It is significant that almost all the men who will accompany Baldwin are young Americans of ex-

ceptional energy.
This invasion of the frozen north will be made with two vessels. The steamer America, which is to carry the exploring pirty and is now being reflitted at Dundee. Scotland, is 157 feet in length, 29 feet beam and 19 feet in depth. The America was formerly the crack whaler of the Dundee fleet and has seen exciting service in the Arctic regions. She is a three-masted sailing vessel, with auxliary steam power, driv-ing a single screw, and is of wooden consince no experienced explorer ould think of taking a steel craft into the

This vessel, lately renamed in honor of Mr. Baldwin's native land, carried the Swedish expedition under Prof. Koltoff to Greenland last year, and it may be as-serted with confidence that no vessel ever ntered the Arctic better constructed than the America to withstand the perils peculiar to seas of ice. The Norwegian sealer, the Frithjof, will accompany the America. carrying supplies and provisions as far north as Franz Josef Land, where Mr. Baldwin proposes to establish his base f operations.

personality of the man who is in the expedition is such as to rispire confidence, and his achievements in the past would seem to fit him for the over Europe and over the greater pert of the United States, winding up with the first wheel trip ever made through Yellowstone Park. He was with Peary was less room in the car than had been

Pushing northward after this disappoint-. Mr. Baidwin spent the season studying Arctic conditions, and in 1898-99 he went to Franz Joseph Land as a member of the Wellman Arctic expedition. He spent three or four months last year in Europe making investigations bearing upon his present project, and probably no other expedition has had plans so carendy mapped out to the minutest detail

Baldwin's chief concern now is to beat out Lieut. Peary and Capt. Sverdrup, who are in command of two separate exwhat is known as the Greenland route. Baldwin's plans contemplate a voyage to the Antarctic should the northern goal be reached by another before his party

work. A photographer is to accompany the party, and it is the intention to have the camera record Arctic conditions and phenomena much more completely than

on any previous occasion.

Explorer Baldwin has one hobby which Explorer Baldwin has one hobby which he will carry out if possible during the present voyage. This is to erect and live in the northernmost house in the world. With this end in view, the equipment of the party includes a portable house some-what on the order of the structure which Count van Waldersee carried with him to Count von Waldersee carried with him to China. The structure has been elaborately planned with reference to the exclusion of cold. Great quantities of the material which formed the roofs of the buildings at the Omaha Exposition are also being put aboard the vessel in order to provide sheds and windbreaks for the dogs and to shelter the men when making observa-tions of various kinds.

The same precautions which distinguish other phases of the enterprise characterize the preparation of clothing for the men. Furs will be used. Mr. Baldwin believing that nature's bestowal of this covering the preparation of the covering that provide the covering the covering the covering that the covering the coveri on animals indicates the best defence agains in all cases by woollen underwear, and all the fur, whether designed for clothing or sleeping bags, has been specially selected and treated with exceptional care

## BOERS HAVE A SECOND DE WET. Commandant Kritzinger. Who Is Now Causing the British to Worry.

Kritzinger, the Boer commander whose name has figured so prominently in connection with the invasion of Cape Colony, seems to be a leader of exceptional ability not second even to the celebrated Christian

de Wet Times without number since he has been in the colony, he has been described as hotly oursued, cornered or crushed up against the Orange River in full flood, his capture being expected every hour; but when the columns surrounding him and his hardpressed force converged at the point where he was expected to be found, it was invariably discovered that he had passed through some gap in the British encircling line and doubled back on his tracks, or gone off in some other direction. At one moment he will have more than 1,000 men with him. and a day or two later, when the British have concentrated, it will be only to find that they have broken up into small bands and disappeared among the mountains, where pursuit s useless

One correspondent wrote at the end of March that the chase after Kritzinger continued unabated and was full of curious situatlons. No fewer than seven columns were in hot pursuit of him, driving him to the Orange River, which was unfordable; but when they thought they had him caught they discovered that he was fifty miles in their rear threatening the railwayafter having broken up his command into two sections Then everything had to begin again.

An officer of the Intelligence Department who fell into Kritzinger's hands gives an interesting account of his experience. He was on his way to notify the local force in the Cradock district of Kritzinger's proxtmity, when he found the drift where he had proposed to cross a river held by the Boers Endeavoring to swim the stream at another point, he lost his horse and narrowly escaped drowning, being rescued by a passing Kaffir

post. Mr. Baldwin was born in a Federal man about 5 feet to inches in height, broadly camp during the Civil War and when a built and speaking English perfectly. At the time of their meeting the Boer commands was attired in layender colored trousers with yellow tanned gaiters, a well cut coatstarched white linen shirt and a brand new tally ho hat with puggaree. He were gloves and been made for him to join the ill-fated Andree in the latter's bailoon expedition, but at the last moment he was forced to remain behind, it being found that there It was believed that one of the reasons

for Gen de Wet's return north of the Orange River so soon after his last advance into Cape Colony, was his recognition of Kritz-

## GOLDEN RULES FOR COPS.

## Made in Jersey City by Its Boss Policeman, but of General Application.

written a sermon to policemen, and the city that it has printed the sermon in its manual of departmental regulations as a sort of extended golden rule for perusal by the cops whenever they are in need of good advice. Chief Murphy believes in young police-

has taken up the race, and with this contingency in view the equipment of the two ships has been made ample for a most

FIRST CITY DIRECTORY.

OUAINT ITEMS IN THE VOLUME PRINTED IN 1786.

It Was a Slim Little Book of Less Than 100 Pages—Familiar Names in Its Pages—Pursuits of New Yorkers in Those Days—Bank Rules—Information About the Government.

In a few weeks the 116th directory of the city of New York will make its appearance, fatter than ever. The first one, a slim little book of less than one hundred pages, was published by a man named Franks in 1786 Several copies of it are still in existence.

The manumission of slaves and protecting such of them as have been or may be liberated "This society, of which John Jay was President, met at the Coffee House. The Gold and Silversmith's society net on Wednesdays at Mr Walter Heyer's The Society of Peruke Makers and Hair Dressers, with the winder alound its factor of New York There were also the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the St. Andrew's Society and the members of the Cincinnati of the State of New York. There were 166 in this society, with Alexander McDourgli's Dressers, with the members of the Cincinnati of the State of New York will make its appearance. Hair There were also the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the St. Andrew's Society and the members of the Cincinnati of the State of New York will make its appearance. Hair There were also the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the St. Andrew's Society and the members of the Cincinnati of the State of New York will make its appearance. Hair There were also the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the St. Andrew's Society and the members of the Cincinnati of the State of New York will make its appearance. Hair There were also the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the St. Andrew's Society of Peruke Makers and Hair Dressers. With the Walter Heyer's The Society of Peruke Makers and Hair Dressers. With the Walter Heyer's The Society of Peruke Makers and Hair Dressers, with the Walter Heyer's The Society of Peruke Makers and Hair Dressers. The Society of Peruke Makers and Hair Dressers, with the Coffee Makers and Hair Dre The Historical Society and Columbia Unicles ng. Letters must be in the office half an hour before ersity have perfect copies and there is an mperfect one in the Lenox Library.

The enterprising Mr. Franks seems to have ad hard work to get enough material to make his directory even as big as it was. so he included a good many extras, such as "a valuable and well calculated almanack: tables of the different coins, suitable for any State, and digested in such order as to render Exchange between any of the inited States plain and easy.'

He also ran in full lists of the members of ongress, members of the Legislature, members of different societies, information about banks, the faculty of Columbia College, the Society of Peruke Makers and various other valuable bits of information The "almanack," by the way, recorded

Festival and Remarkable Days." These remarkable days proved to be exclusively hose on which had taken place some battle or other significant event connected with the struggle for independence. The editor did not balk at abbreviations the most radical For instance: "G Wash, born 32:" "Boston p, shut 1774:" "Indepen 1776;" "Canon Gw Isl. 76." On Aug. 25, the almanack announced "Dog Days begin" On Sept. 4, it says: "Dog Days end." It also announces in regard to the moon: "Digits eclipsed near five on the moon's fourth limb "

There are 926 names in the directory, the population at hat time being 26,614. There are more mer har to ten times over than men or women of any other occupation. The women are well represented in the list of merchants and there are a few landladies and one or two schoolmistresses. Outside of these callings the women don't seem to have stray ed at that time. There are however two entries which are puzzling at first. They are:

Eckert, Catharine, gent., 22 George street.

It looks at first as if George street had been he favorite residence of the predecessors or Marray Hall but the gent may doubtless b gentlewoman as well as to gentleman Some of the entries are interesting because

they are so tyrical of an order of things which as entirely disappeared. One can beg with the very first name and go on picking them out all through the book

Arden, John, board mercent.
Barnan, Mrs. tavern keeper.
Bassett, Francis, pewferr.
Burger, John, goldsmith.
Crassaal, Darrin, windsor chair maker. rygler, punch and porter house, ornell, Gilbert, smulf merchant. dryiane. Joseph. Quaker specker [speaker] sher, Leonard, surg. barber, leonard, surg. barber, leming, Mrs., mantus maker, etheld. Benjamin, breeches and leather dresser, itelacock, house carpender and univriaker ip, Henry H. Inspector of pot and peah ashes, denie John, starch and his postd. in infine-

drowning, being rescued by a passing Kaffli who chanced that way.

Later he recovered his horse, which had landed lower down, and rode off to warn the locals. He had ridden barely ten minutes in the direction he had to go when he was a brought up short by two men sitting on a bank One called out "Good morning," and the two advanced to make him prisoner. One was the Boer commandant and the other his right-hand man Krog. They were watch his right-hand man Krog. They were watch his right-hand man Krog. They were watch with good grace and was closely searched, but no papers were found on him, he having previously destroyed those he had not give he was consing the railway line in the far distance.

Finding there was no help for it, he submitted with good grace and was closely searched, but no papers were found on him, he having previously destroyed those he had carried. He was deprived of his horse, saddle and field glass, but his watch and money were left with him.

There are no seven home memory as a commandant was a described as a fine looking man about 5 feet to inches in height, broadily built and speaking English perfectly. At the time of their meeting the Boer commander was a man be formed and the seven here had been commander was a man be for the recovered his horse. There are no so many 8s was the most of his horse on the motion of the proposal because he thought the received a letter from a man offering the received a letter from a man offering the first hand for it in a saltable of a week to a rich was crossing the received a letter from a man offering the received a letter from a head off here we have capitals gave on the lad to fall back on stalico runely names with this initial had to begin with a bias letter the queer rames are to for the lad to begin with a bias letter the queer rames are to for the lad than track.

cock and Intte, Risrarg Rklasum, Stynum, cock and Intte, Risrarg Rklasum, Stynum, cock, and he could allow the sense of Congress, hosining width. Excellency, John Hangock, Esq. Pres. 16. Cherry street. The members are also nires. There are two from New Hang hire, four from Massachusetts, none frod Rhode Island, two from Conhectlett, for from New York, three from New Jersey, fit from New York, three from New Jersey, fit from Pennsyl ania, two from Delmarc, the from Marvland, five from Virginia, none from North Carolina, five from South Carolina and one from tieorigin. Their New York is dresses are not given but there is a not "To be heard of at the Congress's office, Readway, corner of King street." And the members from Virginia are Lich Henry Lee and dames Mource. South to line, by the way, sent a Congressman but ecock and Inite, Risrarg, Richston, Siyh

Bull
Excellency John Jay was Secretar
Foreign Adairs the bends the "Gren
ritments" of the Geverament. Ther
also a Secretary "at" War, whice
ests many things; three Commissioner Conserve A Comptroller-Meneral, theneral, an Auditor-General, an Pay eneral and Commissioner of Army a Clefferd Hospital Department, sier-Jeneral and Clother-Gereral Track Corporation

Set is a single of the control of th

NEW POSSIBILITIES POINTED CUT RY AN OFFICIAL EXPERT. Experimental Exports to Europe Desiccated Sweet Potatoes -A Government Bulletin on the Culture of the Tuber-Varieties in Demand in Different Markets.

mers' bulletin written by D. M. Nesbit, a grower of Maryland, for the Department of Agriculture at the request of Major Henry E. Alvord, chief of the dairy division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Mr. Nesbit was put in charge of some experimental

closing.

According to the "Table of Dollars," a dellar was worth eight shillings in New York and North Carclina, six shillings in New Hampshire. Massachusetts. Rnode Island. Connecticutt, and Virginia, seven shillings in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware and four shillings eight pence in South California and Georgia. Tables are given of the values of "Double Johannes," of "single, half, quarter and Carolina ditto," of Spanish doubloous, pistoles, guineas, Chequins, and Moidores

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The book closes with Mr Franks's apologies
for the short-comings of his first attempt and
the hope that the citizens will help him to do
better in the future He says he will make
the directory an annual publication, bringing it out every year on the 20th of May.

## BEAUTIFYING COUNTRY PLACES. Large Sums Spent by Wealthy People for Old Trees, Ivy and Moss.

"You haven't any idea of the expense and trouble to which wealthy New Yorkerr who are buying up country places on Long Island go in order to beautify their property. said a real estate agent the other day to a visitor. "Take for instance the place which Edwin Gould bought over at Port Washingon. There is an army of men now at work over there planting trees. "These trees are not the young saplings badoes, Bermuda red, Bermuda white, big

cases been obtained.

stem Jersey, Black Spanish, Voca Sagarto,

Chinese thirty days, Delaware, Dog River,

General Grant, Gold Ski , Havti Spanish,

five varieties of the Java potato Mexican.

culture are vigor, earliness, productiveness, color, form and size. If the potato is in-tended for spring or winter use, good keep-

which you might expect, but great maples, full grown, and of beautiful proportions. Mr. Gould is having a driveway extending fully a quarter of a mile from the entrance of his place to his house lined on either side with these trees. The expense of transplanting these big trees will amount to thousands When the trees are planted the entrance to Mr. Gould's estate will look as if it had existed for at least a half century. And that reminds me of the great value

placed upon trees by wealthy people. The other day I took a man over to look at a place on the shore of Manhasset Bay. The place is high and slopes off beautifully to the water From the highest part you can get a magnificent view way across the water to the Westchester shore. But there is scarcely a tree on it. The prospective purchaser said 'You are asking \$12,000 for this place.

It's cheap at that but I don't know as I want it I would give you \$15,000 without a moment's hesitancy if it had trees on it t will cost me more than that to get the trees planted here. I haven't sold him the place yet because he is looking for a shady spot. Just the other day a place down at Great

Neck came onto the market by the death of an old lady. It had been in the family for a century. The early owners realized the importance of shade trees and planted them. Those trees have been the biggest attraction to the place. It was rented within a week to a rich New Yorker.

Another thing very popular with wealthy aple is ivy. Some of the florists have a y of forcing this ivy and of taking it from sides of some old building and transpiting it against the sides of a new house hivery pleasing effect. A person who ivy grown over the side of his house.

Another thing very popular with wealthy people is key Some of the flerists have a way of forcing this twy and of taking it from the sides of some oil building and transplanting it against the sides of a new house with very pleasing effect. A person who has very crown over the side of his house and its willing to sell it can get a good price for it.

MAINE FAPERIMENTS WITH FOXES.

Dr. Watson Thinks the Grays Will Be the Dominant Vericity of the Future.

Lincoln, Me, May 10. After eight years of experimenting and study in rearing young foxes. Dr. Sammel Watson of this village is effice opinion that the silver gray variety is the fox of the future, and that the common red breed is running out, to be replaced by the warfibless cross foxes and the almost price-less gray ones.

Lincoln his eight of the female foxes in traps in March and to keep them in easy confinement until they give birth to pups. As a rule a mother fox will produce seven young at a litter, of which two or three will be silver grays.

Little the eyes of the pups are opened and they are able to run about the pen the mother;

Treats all of her offspring alike, giving them a strict unpartiality. After that the mother;

In easy confinement until they give birth to pups. As a rule a mother fox will produce seven young at a litter, of which two or three will be silver grays.

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Little the eyes of the pups are opened and they are ab

learned that sweet potatoes were not produced to any considerable extent in Europe and were not imported there except as a luxury. The small quantities imported came from the south of spain, the Canary Islands and Africa. One American staying in London wrote:

"The English people are not educated up to the delicacy of the sweet potato as grown in the Southern States of America, because those known in this country come mainly from the Canary Islands, and are a poor, wet and soggy product.

A CARDINAL'S PRIVILEGES,

CURIOUS THINGS ABOUT MGR. MALII.

When the Pope's Picture is Turned to the Wall—The Cardinal's Hats. Umbrellas and Dress—Rules for His Apartments—His Trips Abroad—The Sacred College. ABOUT THE SWEET POTATO.

and soggy product
There are about fifty thousand permanent
American residents in London, and if they
could buy a good article at a moderate price
there is no doubt they would do so, and from
the Americans the English might learn to The sweet potato is the subject of a far-Many American products have met with

a large sale in England by being energetically pushed, and I see no reason why sweet po-tatees should not have a good sale if handled chipments to Europe made early in 1900 by

pushed, and I see the reason with a same way.

The facts were laid before the Secretary of Agriculture in March of last year and under his direction trial shipments were made to London and Paris. The sweet potato sent did not keen very well, as it was late in the season for the product. Many persons who had never eaten them did not like them very well at first but said they were might good after a second or third trial. Since that time several other shipments have been made with more or less success.

In a chapter on cooking the sweet potato Mr. Nesbit says that steaming develops and preserves the flavor better than holling, and the Department of Agriculture and these opened up so many possibilities for exportation to European countries that he was asked to prepare a paper on the sweet potato. The paper will be of special interest to growers in view of the recently reported organization in New Jersey of a concern which intends to broaden out one of the branches of the sweet notate raising industry by making flour out of the sweet

In a chapter on cooking the sweet potato Mr. Nesbit says that steaming develops and preserves the flavor better than holling, and that baking is better than steaming.

"A sweet potato cooked quickly," sa s Mr Nesbit. "Is not well cooked. Time is an essential element. Twenty minutes may serve to bake a sweet potato so that a hungry man can eat it, but if flavor is an object, it should be kept in the oven an hour. The negroes of the South have a way of cooking sweet potatoes in ashes covered with coals. They are often put in the ashes after one meal and left there while the negroes are working in the fields, to be ready for the next meal—hence their fine flavor."

Mr. Nesbit says that in boiling or steaming the potatoes the skin should not be broken and that after the potatoes are done they should be put on the back part of the range and left for a few minutes before they are served. Out of sweet potatoes you can also make croquettes, glaces and pie. potato. The flour, it is said, can be used as a blend for wheat the and corn flour, and It is asserted that these flours are made richer and more nutritious and are protected from mold or staleness by such blending H. S. Morris of Vineland, N. J., the organizer of the company, says that beyond a doubt there are in this new industry great possibilities for the utilization of the great sweet potato crop of the South, for which in the past a ! very unsatisfactory market has in most

In the beginning of the paper Mr Nesbit gives a list of names more or less generally used to designate varieties of the sweet potato He names eighty varities and says those are not all. Here are a few of them: Bar-

# MODERN GEOGRAPHY PICTURES.

## It May Cost From \$10,000 to \$15,000 to Illustrate a High-Grade Text Book Now. "If you ever write a geography," said the

man at the corner desk, "you will find the several Mansemonds, negro choker, Old selection of the pictures the most interesting Maurice, Orange, Oreans red, Paragon, part of the business. At least, I did. Padisha, Peabody, Pimento, Poland, Porto was also the most painstaking part. Vieto, Providence, Redding, red nose, Shang-"As a rule the author of a geography does hai, Southern Queen, Strasburg, Tennessee Ticotea and vineless.
There are many of what Mr. Nesbit calls types of the sweet potato. These are usually names applied locally. Jersey sweets, for instance, is a type. What Mr. Nesbit regards as the essentials for profitable field

not furnish his own illustrations. This is not due to a defleiency of artistic judgment but o lack of facilities for securing proper material. Had I understood in the beginning what a herculean task this thing of obtaining suitable illustrations was going to be I, too should have left the job to the publishers.

culture are visco, earliness, productiveness, tended for sping or winter use, good keeping quality is also sesential.

The Northern markets prefer a dry, yellow sweet potato of medium size and consistency below the polation of this class are planted under several names in Now Jerson of Virginia and the middle West. Farther South, from regions shut off from the Northern markets by freight rates the most varieties that exude a sigary strip in baking are itself that the world of local interfers to the decidency of the strip of the several polation needs a warm climate that exude a sigary strip in baking are itself that the several polation needs a warm climate. The several polation needs a warm climate the sweet polation regions shut of from the Northern markets by freight rates the most varieties are used for stock feeding. The sexeet polatio needs a warm climate below forty-five degrees is very diagrous. For profitable cilitare the sweet polatio regulares at least four months of warm weather, free from coolness at night [ does not suffer so quickly as the common frish polation from drought. On the other hand, too much moisture is bad for it. In a suitable climate the sweet polatio will thrive on almost any well-drained soil, the best soil being a light, sandy loam where there is no excess of organic matter.

In a chapter on planting he says. "Where the plants are set in rows one way a distance of a loan to be dreaded to the sweet polation for the plants are set in rows one way a distance of a loan to be dreaded to obviate the necessity for slooping in hand planting. Chief among these are the tongs which are commonly used in the business. There are sweeral transplanting machines provided with water tanks from which each plant is watered automatically when it is set. These machines do excellent work and make the planter independent of rains which are commonly used in the business. There are sweeral transplanting machines provided with water tanks from which each plant is watered automatically when it is set, and a

will show to the best advantage the latest inventions in the world of laber, and in securing scenes of city life the same purpose of representing progress is adhered to. In this straining after new and novel effects. I had some instance my artist went up on a reservation in Montana to take some Indian photographs. While there four redskins who had been convicted of horse stealing were lynched in a bunch, and my artist, who was present at the execution, got a picture of them dangling from the branches and proudly exhibited in as a desirable portraval of the manner and customs of the Fir West. This might not have been any worse than the old geographical illustrations called 'Indians Spearing Fish' and 'Indian Massacre,' still it didn'r exactly suit my purpose and I heartiestly excluded it, to the artist's disgust.

"A ery few recent geographies contain the imaginary pictures which formerly graced school books and were vaguely labeled." This is a mountain, or cape, or whatever was inp for description. The abstract has given way to the concrete and every picture has a definite name. When it comes to landscapes exceeding care is used in the selection of pictures. In this one particular I think the Urench geographics are a little superior to any others.

the driver to control the flow of water much better than the old style. Thus, whether it is a dirt or a macidam road, or a stone-paved

are which has been a feminise weaponthrough the distinction which it had in the 1890 cen-untold ages. His fan buzzes and is not beausus of having more colored inhabitants than

When Mgr. Martinelli receives his red

cap on May's he will also have attained to a singular privilege, that of turning the picture of the Pope with its face to the wall. But it can be done only once and he must die to have it done. This is how in happer -:

In a Cardinal's residence the principapartment, called the throne room, draped in red. In the place of honor is hung the portrait of the reigning Pope under a red silk canopy fringed with gold. There is an armchair on the floor reversed or turned to the wall, thus reserved until the Pope should visit the Cardinal.

When the Cardinal is dead his coffin is placed for some hours beneath this canopy and the picture of the Pope is turned with its face to the wall. So with the official red hat that the Pope will give Mgr. Martinelli when the latter goes to Rome some time hence to be invested with the full plenitude of his office. He can never wear it again. It will be pur on his coffin and then hung up in the church of his title till his successor is appointed. But he will have four other hats to wear

so he need not lack for covering. When he takes a walk he can use a three-cornered hat of black felt tasselled with jet. When in rochet and mozetta outside a church he wears a red felt hat. When he is in his cappa and under a canopy he dons the pontifical hat. In the Corpus Christi processions he has a large hat of straw covered with red silk and bound with a ribbon of jet and gold. He does not wear it. One of his suite carries it

not wear it.

before him.

While in Rome etiquette does not allow a Cardinal to walk. He must have a carriage and pair. When he goes out beyond the city walls an attendant follows him.

Going to a public ceremony at the Vatican of these carriers. Going to a public ceremony at the Vatican he is entitled to a gala train of these car-

riages, and if a Prince to four.

He is preceded by four servants in livery embroidered with his arms, the first carrying his hat, the second his cushion and the third his red silk umbrella. He is accompanied by his secretary in black with a silk mantle and a train bearer in a cas-sock of violet silk with bu tons of black velyet, a girdle of violet si k and a crocia or vio-let woollen coat, with slik facings and short wide sleeves. This coat has a tippet form-ing in front a long pocket for the Cardinal's breviary and the documents he takes with him to the Vatican. He also has a gen-tleman in the costume of Henry II. of France to carry his beretta.

In the Pope's Chapel the Cardinals kneel at the benches on which they sit. They wear at ceremonial functions a cassocs with a train of cloth in winter and of moire in summer. Collars, shoes and stockings are red. The girdle is of red moire with gold tassels, the rochet of lace and the mozetta the same as the cassock. Rome the rochet is covered with a red mantelletta; outside the city it is uncovered. The hat is red felt with gold tassels.

A Cardinal's walking dress is always a black simarra or cassock without train, with tippit and false sleeves. The cord-ing and buttons are of scarlet. As Car-dinal Martinelli is a member of the Augustinian order this will be the color his ordinary costume like the habit of the order. But the skull cap, beretta and het are always scarlet. The ordinary tinian order this will be the color beretta and hat are always scarlet. The ordinary walking dress is covered with a ferraiolone of violet moire with a collar and facings of the same materials. In winter there 3 also a cloak of violet or scarlet cloth with

gold cording.

The Cardinals di curia, or those residing The Cardinais di curia, or those residing in Rome, are entitled to a yearly income, or piatto cardinalizio, of 32,000 lire-about \$6,400 which is paid out of the Peter's pence. The Cardinals dwelling ordinarily have these special apartments: At the entrance, an antechamber for the domestics. Above a credence are the arms of the Cardinal under a canony. On the the Cardinal under a canopy. wall are suspended his two kneeling cushions, one of red and the other of silk, and his two umbrellas of the same colors. These last are for covering him when he is making a solemn entry into a church or following the viaticum bare-headed. The second room is for the Cardinal's secretary. The third is called the antechamber of the beretta, because the red beretta is placed there on a console before a crucifix. Then comes the throne room, which has already been described. When a Cardinal asserts that the Pope has said this or that, or has given such an order, he must be believed on his word without being obliged to prove it. This is called the oraculum rive rocis.

Cardinals should be 30 years of age. Mgr. Martinelli will be one of the youngest members of the college. He is now 53.
Cardinal Skebensky, Archbishop of
Prague, is the youngest, being only 38.
Cardinal Yives y Tuto comes next. He
is 47, then Mgr. Martinelli fits in.

exceeding care is used in the selection of pictures. In this one particular I think the Trench geographies are a little superior to any others.

\*\*Modern Sprinkling Wasons\*\*

\*\*An Improvement on the Old Style—American Sprinklers Exported.\*\*

The modern sprinkling wagon is very different from the old-timer. The chief improvement is in the spray head, which enables the driver to control the flow of water much better than the old style. Thus, whether it is a facility of the Sarcel College is complete there are seventy Cardinals, viz. six Bishops, fifty priests and fourteen deacons. Cardinals of a lower order have, with the consent of the Pope, the right of option to pass to a higher order. The deacons can choose the vacant places of the Cardinal priests if they have been ordened to the priesthood. The senior Cardinal priest present in Rome when one of the six bishoprics falls vacant has the option to succeed to it, with the exthe option to succeed to it, with the exception of the sees of Ostia and of Porto. ception of the sees of Ostia and of Porto, which are reserved for the Dean and the Sub-Dean of the Sacred College. The Pean is the Senior Cardinal dating from his promotion to one of the

his promotion to one of the sees.

There are now sixty-seven Cardinals, forty Italians and twenty-seven of other nationalities. It is said that Pope Leo XIII. desires always to have the membership near the picnum, or limit, and that he said just before making out the recent list of twelve new Cardinals:

"Better that there should be as many as possible to choose from in the next conclave." Pope Pius IX, having had the longest cardinals in created the most Cardinals 179:

reign created the most Cardinals 179; Pope Leo XIII has buried 136 Cardinals since

Pope Leo XIII. has buried 136 Cardinals since he began his pontificate.
Besides Cardinal Martinelli seven other Cardinals have had to do with the Church in North America. They are Cardinal Cheverus, the first Bishop of Boston; Cardinal McClesky, Archbishop of New York; Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore; Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec; Cardinal Persico, Bishop of Savannah; Cardinal Mazzella, the Jesuit theologian and professor at the College at Woodstock, Md. and Cardinal Satolli, former delegate to the United States. Of these, Cardinals Cheverus Persico and Mazzella had left this country before they were created Cardinals. country before they were created Cardinals.

Most of these facts about the Cardinals are related on the authority of the learned Jesuit, the Rev. William Humphrey, who has written so entertainingly on the machinery by which the Supreme Pontiff governs the visible Catholic Church.

## NEGROES IN WASHINGTON. Causes of the Large Colored Population of the National Capital.

Washington retains in the 1900 consus untold ages. His fan buzzee and is not beautiful, but it provides a steady graught of cool air.

In appearance it is a cross between an egg beater and a glove stretcher. It is made of seed and brass, and he asserts that in expert hands it can be made to reach a speed of scope revolutions a minute and will throw a current of air as for as an electric fan of the same size.

It works by compressing in the hand two wooden handles of a glove stretcher-like arrangement. A ratchet and two small coop wheels at the end of the arms transmit this force to the blades of the fan, which are miniature electric fan blades. Both fibese are detachable so that the fan may be easily carried when not in use.

The inventor saws that he has disposed of 4,000 of his hand fans in a few months. He isn't sanguine of its general adoption by the gentler sex, but he thinks that lets of men would use it in hot weather. Sentiment oughtn't to play any part in comfort seeking, he says, but he has to admit that it general adoption seeking, he says, but he has to admit that it general adoption seeking, he says, but he has to admit that it general adoption seeking, he says, but he has to admit that it general adoption seeking, he says, but he has to admit that it general adoption seeking he says, but he has to admit that it general adoption seeking he says, but he has to admit that it general adoption seeking he says, but he has to admit that it general adoption seeking he says, but he has to admit that it general adoption seeking he says, but he has to admit that it general adoption seeking he says, but he has to admit that it general adoption seeking he says, but he has to admit that it general adoption seeking he says, but he has to admit that it general adoption seeking he says, but he has to admit that it general adoption seeking he says, but he has to admit that it general adoption seeking he says, but he has to admit that it general adoption seeking he says, but he has to admit that it general adoption seeking he says and the large of resid Washington sets in most strongly.

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